The People's Korea

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Socialist Leaders Congratulate Secretary Kim Jong Il on His 45th Birthday

Secretary Kim Jong Il received birthday messages of greetings and gifts from the Soviet Union and leaders of other socialist countries.

He received congratulations and a gift from the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the occasion of Feb.16, the Secretary's 45th birthday.

They were handed to Secretary Hwang Jang Yop of the WPK Central Committee on Feb. 13 by Mr. Nikolai Shubnikov, Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea.

The Secretary received messages of greetings or gifts from Mr. Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, Mr. Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Mr. Mengistu Haile Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, Mr. J. Batmunkh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

He also received a basket of flowers and a congratulatory message from PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

DPRK's Talks Offer Wins Continuing Support

World leaders, organizations and public opinion have been extending full support to the recent proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks put forward by President Kim Il Sung at the end of last year.

Guinean President Lansana Conte on Feb. 3 said he would support all the proposals for national reunification including the recent proposal for high-level talks put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

President Aristides Pereira of the Republic of Cape Verde on Feb. 3 expressed full support for the DPRK's proposal of the reunification in a meeting with a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Yang Hyong Sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee.

On Feb. 10, President of the Republic of Senegal Abdou Diouf met the SPA delegation on its visit to Senegal and expressed full support for the new proposal of the DPRK.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ahmed Hamroush, general secretary of the Egyptian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, in his press statement on Jan. 18 said he warmly hailed and supported the Pyongyang's proposal for high-level talks.

On Jan.19, Mr.Nestorkahima, representative of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in Egypt and Middle East, issued a press statement, saying, "The proposal for talks must be realized without fail and those who refuse to respond to the peaceful and humanitarian proposal will be severely judged by history."

Chun Junta Cracks Down on Memorial Gatherings for Torture Victim

Clashes erupted in the heart of Seoul and some provincial cities on Feb. 7 when heavily reinforced riot police forces moved to block memorial services marking the torture death of a south Korean university student.

Police fired tear gas to disperse those who gathered to attend a memorial service in the capital, and news reports said similar outbursts took place in at least three major provincial cities of Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju, among about 70 places throughout the country where memorial services and rallies were held.

While the police action thwarted the major rally scheduled in Seoul, a number of Roman Catholic priests and nuns did hold a memorial Mass at Myongdong Cathedral at the hour the rally was to have started. Reports said several hundred people managed to attend, some of whom had entered the cathedral compound earlier on Feb. 6.

There was no official estimate of the number of protesters who clashed with police. Witnesses in the streets said because of the movement of the crowds, they could only put the number at a "several thousand," while one newspaper, Joongang Daily News, said there were about 20,000 protesters involved in Seoul.

The reports from the port city of Pusan said about 2,000 people gathered on the streets there for a memorial service after being barred from a rally site. Police were reported to have fired tear gas to disperse them, and similar action was said to have taken place at Kwangju to the west.

More than 50,000 policemen were mobilized throughout the country on the day to thwart memorial rallies.

Officials had announced that 798 people had been detained in Seoul and other areas across the country during or following demonstrations on Feb. 7.

The authorities placed more than 20 leading opposition figures, including Kim Dae Jung, Kim Young Sam and Li Min U, under house arrest to prevent them from attending the service. The house arrest was the 45th such move against Kim Dae Jung since he returned home from two years of self-imposed exile in the United States shortly be-

(Continued on page 5, col. 4)

Hurling stones, students and youths clash with riot police in Seoul on Feb. 7. Violent street protests were reported outside Myongdong Cathedral after their passage was obstructed by air-tight blockades formed by riot police. (Korea Times)

Presidential Message to Iranian President

President Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings on Feb. 10 to Seyed Ali Khamenei, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the eighth anniversary of the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

The message said that since the triumph of the Islamic Revolution under the leadership of their respected leader His Excellency Ayatollah Imam Khomeini, the Iranian people have achieved many successes in their struggle for the independent development of the country, braving manifold difficulties in their way of advance.

The message wished President Seyed Ali Khamenei and the Iranian people greater success in their future work to consolidate the gains of revolution and build a prosperous new Iran.

It expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries forged in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence would further expand and develop in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Pyongyang to Host 13th World Youth Fest. in 1989

The First Session of the International Preparatory Committee of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students decided to hold the festival in Pyongyang in summer, 1989, at the proposal of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

It was decided at the session that the theme of the festival will be "For Anti-imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship."

The session opened in Moscow on Feb. 5 and closed on Feb. 8.

The session was attended by the LSWYK delegation headed by chairman of its Central Committee Choe Ryong Hae, representatives of youth and student organizations from 102 countries and representatives of 31 international and regional youth and student organizations.

The session discussed the venue, date and theme of the festival and other pressing questions of the festival movement and adopted the final document.

Tokyo, Seoul Denounced on Ship Issue

The Japanese authorities on Feb. 7 sent 11 persons aboard the ship "J-Dan 9082", drifted on Jan. 20 to a Japanese port due to the engine trouble, to south Korea via Taiwan, ignoring the DPRK's repeated request to send them back to their home port in the DPRK.

Nearly 20 days passed before arrangements were made to send them to Taiwan. They left for Taiwan aboard a Maritime Safety Agency plane of Japan and the Taiwanese authorities sent them to south Korea by air on that same day.

A Japanese mass circulation Asahi Shimbun in its Feb. 10 issue said, "Taiwan's unexpectedly swift transfer of them to south Korea has created the suspicion that the authorities of Japan, south Korea and Taiwan were working

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Celebrations for 45th Birthday of Secretary Kim Jong Il Held

The 45th birthday of Secretary Kim Jong Il was celebrated in Japan and other foreign countries, as well as in the DPRK.

Various events such as seminars and meetings on his works were held on the occasion of his birthday. Congratulatory messages to him were adopted at these meetings.

Meanwhile, foreign mass media reported and commented on his birthday and his career.

Follow major events held in various countries to celebrate his birthday including Pyongyang and excerpts from remarks by foreign figures and mass media reports:

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) held a dinner party to celebrate the 45th birthday of Secretary Kim Jong Il in Tokyo, Japan on Feb. 16.

Functions

●The central meeting of Koreans to celebrate his 45th birthday held in Tokyo, Japan on Feb. 14.

●A dinner party held in Tokyo, Japan on Feb. 16 under the sponsorship of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan)

●A seminar on his work "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea" held at the Marondera Center for the Study of Kimilsungism. (Zimbabwe)

●A seminar on the work held at the Chinhoyi group for the study of the Juche philosophy (Zimbabwe)

●Seminars on his work "On the Juche Idea" held at the Marondera Youth Center for the Study of Kimilsungism and the Murewa group for the study of the Juche idea

●A seminar on the work "On Further Developing Educational Work" held by the Kuwazana society for the study of the Juche idea (Zimbabwe)

●A lecture given on January 23 at the Zimbabwean Youth Center for the Study of Kimilsungism

●A film show and a photo exhibition arranged in Bougouni, Mali, and at Burundi University

●A meeting of youth and students held on Jan. 28 at a cinema house in Dzialdowo city, Ciechanow Province, Poland

●A film show and photo exhibition in Ambohimahasoa and Ambositra counties of Fianarantsoa Province, Madagascar

●A photo exhibition at Ibato Air Base of Madagascar

●A film show in Ambatolafi County of Antananarivo Province, Madagascar

●A book and photo exhibition held in Omdurman of Khartoum, the Sudan

●Photo exhibitions at the Pugura and Paola clubs of the Malta Labour Party

●A film show and photo exhibition in Guiangari of Bubanza Prefecture, Burundi

●A film show organized at the Islamabad, Pakistan, Magazine Publishing Company, Ltd.

Remarks by Foreign Figures

Ahmed Hassanein, chief editor of the Egyptian paper Arab Youth: His Excellency Kim Jong Il is, indeed, a great thinker and theoretician.

Georges Ruphin, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and minister of Public Function, Labour and Social Laws, in his news conference upon returning home from the DPRK: Comrade Kim Jong Il has advanced correct policies in political, social, cultural and all other fields to add brilliance to Korea and wisely directed the struggle for their implementation.

T.B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea: Comrade Kim Jong Il is the great leader of the people who carves out anew and glorifies the history of modern Korea and the history of the struggle for human emancipation, possessed of extraordinary intelligence, outstanding leadership ability and noble virtues which no one has ever possessed.

A. Shija, secretary of the Dar es Salaam provincial committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania in his message of greetings to him: We wholeheartedly wish you the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il good health and a long life.

(Continued on page 3)

Outstanding Ideo-Theoretical Activities of Secretary Kim Jong Il

(Continued from the previous issue)

It can now be stressed that the characteristics of Secretary Kim Jong Il's ideo-theoretical activities show that these activities are linked organically with the revolutionary practice of the popular masses.

Originally, the progressive ideo-theoretical activities are to serve the revolutionary practice of the masses of the people and the purpose and mission of the ideo-theoretical activities are to show them the path of struggle and inspire their practical activities.

Therefore, the social practice of the popular masses is the very basis of ideo-theoretical activities. All the ideologies and theories are based on people's activities and the scientific generalization of their experience.

The correctness of any ideology or theory is proved by the revolutionary practice. Therefore, the close combination of the ideo-theoretical activities with the revolutionary practice is the fundamental question of deciding their success.

Earlier, the Secretary clarified a principled stand that all the ideo-theoretical activities guiding the Korean people in their struggle for Chajusong must be based on the practice of the Korean revolution and that their purpose and mission geared towards the completion of the Juche cause. He has himself conducted all his ideo-theoretical activities to carry forward and complete the Juche cause.

He resolutely rejects the abstract empty talk apart from the revolutionary practice. He consequently finds himself amongst the masses and always acquaints himself with the new demands of the developing revolution and the aspirations of the masses, and generalizes their rich experience by his extraordinary wisdom and unusual insight to advance new ideologies and theories, proving their justness through the revolutionary practice of the masses and, on the basis of it, developing and enriching them more deeply. That is why the new ideas and theories set forth by him give scientific and objective answers to the problems raised by the revolutionary practice of the popular masses to complete the Juche cause.

Typical examples are the guiding principles for the building of a new society, the theory on the starting of the revolutionary cause of the popular masses and its inheritance and completion, and the theories on the transformation of people, nature and society, which have been advanced by the Secretary.

Because of the organic combination of the ideo-theoretical activities with the revolutionary practice, the ideo-theoretical statements advanced by him represent an ideological banner which correctly shows the people the tested way of carving out their destiny and inspires their struggle powerfully, providing the most correct guiding principles for the transformation of all the areas of social life as required by the Juche idea.

The ideo-theoretical activities of Secretary Kim Jong Il are characterized also by their uncommon breadth, many-sidedness and unmeasurable profoundness.

The creative thinking and theoretical activities of the Secretary, who possesses the unusual ideo-theoretical wisdom and encyclopedic knowledge, and has accumulated the extraordinary rich experience in the revolutionary practice, reach all domains and spheres of the activities of the masses of the people for Chajusong.

Already in his university days, the Secretary wrote many treatises including "On Firmly Establishing the Revolutionary World Outlook among the Students", "The Characteristics of Modern Imperialism and Its Aggressive Nature", "Let Us Study Military Affairs Earnestly" and "The Place and Role of the County in the Building of Socialism" and conducted the all-round ideo-theoretical activities in the course of leading the revolution and construction. His guidance over all affairs of the party and state reaches all domains of the revolution and construction; and due to his original thought extraordinary rich ideo-theoretical assets are being created at all places where his concern reaches.

First of all, he newly developed in depth the contents of the Juche-oriented philosophical world outlook, the socio-historical outlook, the outlook on man's life and the outlook on the leader, systematized them as an integral whole and thus opened up a new stage for the development of new and viable scientific world outlook.

He has also discussed in an all-round way the theories, strategy and tactics for national, class and human emancipation in keeping with the new requirements of our times and developed profoundly the theory of leadership over the masses.

He has not only resolved brilliantly the theoretical and practical problems arising in the carrying out of the Juche cause but also developed onto a new higher stage all spheres of the social sciences of Juche including the politico-economic science, historic science, the literary and artistic science of Juche, the theory on education, the theory on the building of the party and the theory on the building of the state on the basis of the Juche idea.

In advancing the ideologies and theories on all spheres of the revolution and construction, he has developed them persuasively and profoundly with simple but convincing logic and concrete facts.

Thanks to these ideo-theoretical activities the treasure-house of the Juche idea has been and will continue to be enriched remarkably and unprecedentedly. Rapid progress is being made in all fields of the revolution and construction and the working people own scoring great successes in all spheres of transformation of nature, society and people's lives under the banner of Juche in Korea.

In the history of human thought, the ideo-theoretical activities of the Secretary are really preeminent and his ideo-theoretical achievements are, indeed, great and brilliant.

We should study and realize the ideas and the theories of Secretary Kim Jong Il deeply. For in them lies a firm guarantee to acquire the Juche idea in an all-round way and firmly establish the Juche-oriented world outlook. **(Concluded)**

Stories on Mr. Kim Jong Il (10)

Let Korea Shine Forever

(Continued from No. 1,324 issue of The People's Korea)

At this historical juncture, Secretary Kim Jong Il decided to construct a tower of Juche idea to transmit to posterity the Juche idea and the undying presidential achievements registered under its banner.

It was in March 1979 that the Secretary proposed the construction of the tower of Juche idea. For the following three years the Juche tower construction was ever present in the mind of the Secretary. It was the Secretary that picked the site for the tower. It was the Secretary that repeatedly considered the artistic conception and blueprints of the proposed tower submitted by chief experts and gave them specific counseling on the form, size and height of the tower.

The Secretary was very careful in deciding the height of the tower. One day at the construction site he raised a balloon to the height proposed for the tower to get a better idea of the height and looked at the floating balloon from Kim Il Sung Square on the opposite side of the Taedong River and from its platform again. That day, changing the places, the Secretary made minute consideration and instructed the tower to be higher than the original plan on the grounds that the tower would look bigger in girth than in height. Thus the height of the tower of Juche idea was set at 170 meters, 60 meters higher than Cuba's Jose Marti Tower, reputed as the world's tallest stone tower.

The Secretary set the number of layers forming the surface of the tower at 70, symbolizing the 70th birthday of the President and instructed a three-man statue to be set up in front of the tower and one of the three men, representing the worker, to be clothed in internationally common work-clothes, expressing the aspirations of the international working class moving under the hoisted banner of the Juche idea. It was at the initiative of Secretary Kim Jong Il that a 20-meter-high luminous torchlight-shaped structure was mounted at the top of the tower indicating that the Juche idea is an inextinguishable torchlight lighting the path ahead of Chajusong-seeking peoples. The leadership of Secretary Kim Jong Il reached out to all the aspects of the tower construction from the particulars of the tower and its shape to a general composition in its perimeters.

The intention and plan of the Secretary as regards the construction of the tower of Juche idea were received at home and abroad with widespread sympathy. Shock troopers and production team members participated in the construction of the tower and effected innovations every day, while an active support movement was launched by working people in various places of the country. On the other hand, government leaders and prominent personalities abroad showed a great interest in the construction of the tower of Juche idea. The President of Benin made up his mind to send to Pyongyang the best marble ever produced in the African country and gave special instructions to the ministers of industry, mining and energy to find and polish it in a mine in an area several hundred kilometers away from its capital. The President organized a party delegation to carry the marble to Pyongyang. The chief of state of Upper Volta said: "A tower of Juche idea to be constructed in Pyongyang will be a pride not only of Korea but also of the world and become a monument of worldwide significance. This tower will immortalize the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il Sung as the representative idea of our times." The chief of state sent a piece of marble to Pyongyang in his own name. Received in Pyongyang from some 80 countries including Malta, Pakistan, Peru, Thailand, Japan, Italy, Portugal were more than 500 pieces of high-quality stone and stone-processing plans, over 100 kinds of valuable trees and flowers, and a set of mowers and snowplows for use around the tower. As seen above, supported by the entire Korean people and the progressive people in the rest of the world, the Tower of Juche Idea took shape to soar high in the sky in the heart of Pyongyang, the capital of the homeland of Juche, as the largest monument in our times with a revolutionary torchlight atop.

Another two monumental edifices were built under the leadership of Secretary Kim Jong Il: the Kim Il Sung Stadium (formerly Moranbong Stadium) newly expanded and facelifted at the same site and a magnificent 60 meter-high Arch of Triumph built in the plaza in front of the stadium. The Arch of Triumph was built to hand down through the ages the immortal achievements of the President who returned home from the victorious 20-year anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The completion of these monumental edifices added to the national festive mood in which April came with the arrival of foreign dignitaries to celebrate the 70th birthday of the President. Countless congratulatory delegations arrived in Pyongyang from 118 countries, including heads of state.

Celebrations were held in a colorful way.

Really beautiful were all the events to eulogize the distinguished revolutionary services rendered by the President whose life had been dedicated to the freedom and liberation of the people: a meeting to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, ceremonies to unveil the Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, and the Kim Il Sung Stadium, a mass game performed by 50,000 students, a state reception, a music and dance epic "Paean of Glory" performed by some 5,000 artists, and a gala soiree.

Singing and dancing in Pyongyang to wish the President long life and good health were troupes from Romania, Japan, Peru, Tanzania and Italy. The Italian troupe was composed of first-rate singers from the Opera Theater in Rome and many other famous theaters.

Such large-scale celebrations were the first ever held in Korea since its foundation. All the cities and villages of the country including its capital Pyongyang were bedecked with flags, flowers and other decorations with neon signs creating a sea of varicolored lights. Enveloped in a sort of euphoria, all the people of all ages and both sexes participated in colorful festival events and were presented by Secretary Kim Jong Il with gifts of love carrying the name of the President. All the children of the nation were given Korean *insam* (ginseng) roots, known as elixir of life. Tears of joy streamed down the cheeks of people beaming with happiness and songs of loyalty echoed throughout the country. Never had the Korean people felt greater national confidence and pride.

The foreign delegates and dignitaries attending the celebrations were deeply struck by the domestic and international status of President Kim Il Sung, and moved at the sight of the Korean people's adoration for and loyalty to the President and of their close unity behind him. They realized that nothing could stem the violent river-like stream of Juche as shown in the movement of the Korean people along the path indicated by the President. They learned that it was Secretary Kim Jong Il who was a standard-bearer standing in the forefront of the forward movement of the Korean people and that the Secretary had initiated and directly led all the events. They were said to have been struck with admiration and respect for the outstanding leadership with which the Secretary rallied the Party and the whole population as one and unified the whole nation with one thought, one purpose and one action. They expressed their conviction in unison that Korea has a bright future as brilliant Secretary Kim Jong Il is in action, full of vigor, resolved to transmit to the generations to come the revolutionary achievements of the President. **(Concluded)**

EDITORIAL

1987 Should Be Epoch-Making Year in Anti-Nuke Movement

President Kim Il Sung said in his policy speech made at the end of last year, "With a noble sense of responsibility for the cause of peace, the government of the Republic will resolutely fight to check and frustrate the imperialist moves for aggression and war and to defend peace on the Korean Peninsula, in Asia and the rest of the world. The most important thing in preventing a nuclear war and defending peace at present is to ban nuclear testing, effect nuclear disarmament and abolish nuclear weapons completely."

His speech is embodied in the peace-loving external policies of the DPRK government.

Last year, "the International Year of Peace," the DPRK government, in an effort to reduce tension on the Korean Peninsula and prevent an outbreak of nuclear war, suspended large-scale military exercises and moved 150,000 soldiers to peaceful construction projects.

It also proposed again to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula. It hosted an international meeting for that purpose, and appealed to prevent nuclear war at the Non-aligned Summit Conference. Moreover, it highly appreciated the concrete anti-nuclear measures for peace of the Soviet Union, and expressed firm solidarity with the anti-nuclear, peace movements of Europe, South Pacific, Latin America and Africa.

Last month, the DPRK government called on the U.S. to stop the Team Spirit 87 war games and proposed to the south Korean authorities to hold high-level political and military talks.

Today, humankind faces the threat of nuclear war. What is most important for preventing a nuclear war is to ban nuclear testing, effect nuclear disarmament and abolish nuclear weapons completely.

So, the government of the Soviet Union should be highly praised for its steps for nuclear disarmament and a stop to nuclear testing.

Last year, nuclear tests were conducted 21 times, the smallest number in more than 20 years. This, of course, was due to the nuclear test ban by the Soviet Union.

In Japan, 1,110 cities have proclaimed that they are non-nuclear cities. The population of these cities reaches 54.8 percent of the entire population of Japan. This means that more than half the entire Japanese population has expressed anti-nuclear sentiments.

Still more, various international meetings and demonstrations for peace are planned to be held in major cities around the world every month this year.

This reflects the world's peace-loving nations' and people's will and desire to safeguard peace by staging world-wide peace movements.

The U.S. authorities and their followers, however, are plotting to expand armaments and provocate war against the world's desire for peace.

A recently published report of the U.S. Defense Department said that the U.S. will expand its armaments and deploy the SDI weapons as early as possible.

These facts on the other hand show that they are afraid of the anti-nuclear peace movements which are expanding world-wide.

Today, the Korean Peninsula is the most tensed area in which a nuclear war may break out at any time.

This year should be an epoch-making year for advancing the anti-nuclear, peace movements of the world's peoples along with the Korean people, so that a nuclear war may be prevented from breaking out on the Korean Peninsula, or in the rest of the world.

(Continued from page 2)

Andriamanohisoa Ranaivo Nelson Victor, vice chairman of the People's National Assembly of Madagascar: We could vividly see the imperishable marks of the working guidance given by His Excellency Kim Jong Il in every place we visited and we were impressed most deeply by his outstanding leadership as a great leader for the people.

Dr. B.M. Jauhari, professor of economics at the M.M.H. College of Meerut University of India, in an article published on Jan. 23:

With warm love for the working people His Excellency dear Kim Jong Il bestows upon people with the most valuable political life, protects it and trains all of them to be proud revolutionaries, independent and creative social beings.

Mass Media

The **Ghanaian** paper **People's Evening News** in an article titled "Glory to the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il" said: With his profound ideological and theoretical activities the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il formulated the revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il Sung as an integral system of idea, theory and method of Juche.

The **Ghanaian Times** in an article headlined "A Man Faithful to the People" said: Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il always proceeds from the demand and interests of the people when he advances each policy and designs each work and he thinks of the people's welfare first of all in building each house and each factory.

The Egyptian People's Radio stressed: His Excellency dear Kim Jong Il enjoys absolute trust from the people for he boundlessly loves the people and devotes his all to their happiness.

The **Tanzanian** newspaper **Daily News** in an article titled "Shining Results of Socialist Construction of the DPRK" said: His Excellency Kim Jong Il puts forward programmatic tasks and rouses the working people to heroic feats, while giving working guidance to different domains of the national economy, to effect a great upsurge in production and construction.

The **Pakistani** paper **Wafaq** in an article headlined "Korea Advances toward Victory" said: His Excellency Kim Jong Il is widely known in the world not only as people's leader with pre-eminent organizational ability and noble virtues but also as an outstanding thinker and theoretician.

The Nepalese paper **Fulbari** in an article titled "Leader Overfull of Energy" said: His Excellency Kim Jong Il energetically directs work in all fields. His ardor is a source of giving youthful vitality to the industrious Korean people and making society pulsate.

The Zimbabwean paper **Herald** noted: The most shining feat performed by Comrade Kim Jong Il is that he has brought about an epochal turn in the party building and party work, strengthened and developed the Workers' Party of Korea into a powerful revolutionary party of Juche type and built up the revolutionary ranks to be a powerful political force.

Clashes Occur As Chun Foils Memorial Rallies with 50,000 Police

More than 50,000 police troops were mobilized across south Korea to smash memorial rallies for Pak Chong Chol who died from police torture.

Fierce clashes are reported to have taken place on Feb. 7 between riot police firing tear gas bombs and those who attempted to take part in the memorial rallies for the late student planned in Seoul and other provincial capital cities including Pusan, Kwangju and Taejon.

A total of 799 people were taken by police for having taken part in the protest actions across south Korea, police headquarters said.

As many as 475 of them were placed under custody in Seoul, 181 in Puan, 102 in Kwangju, where a bloody military crackdown occurred in 1980, and others in various large cities, according to a police report.

In Seoul around 30,000 police force were mobilized and almost surrounded the Myongdong area with triple lines of blockade as a memorial service was planned in the Myongdong Cathedral, where a heavily armed police had been deployed since the previous day.

Police also mobilized 27 fire engines, 19 ambulances and 12 tow trucks in the Myongdong area.

The organizers of the memorial rallies including the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, 47 dissident bodies, presbyterian church ministers, human rights groups and other people, who had been prevented from attending the mass in the cathedral, protested the police actions, including firing tear gas, kicking and punching the peaceful demonstrators.

Clashes took place intermittently at scattered locations in Seoul around 1 p.m. when people attempted to approach the Myongdong memorial site where sealed off by police.

Sporadic demonstrations also took place in downtown Seoul, including near Midopa Department Store, City Hall, Mukyo-dong, Kwangkyo, Ulchi-ro, Toegae-ro and other downtown districts, according to south Korea's dailies.

The demonstrators dispersed whenever riot police fired tear gas canisters at them, moving to other locations and regrouped to stage demonstrations elsewhere, chanting anti-government slogans such as "Bring back Pak Chong Chol to us" and "Down with the military dictatorship."

According to reports from provincial regions, demonstrations took place involving thousands of people who were hindered from joining in the memorial gatherings in Pusan, Kwangju and Taejon, where only priests, nuns and believers were permitted to attend them.

The police troops reportedly blocked all roads and alleys to prevent people from heading for the Taegak Temple in Pusan, YMCA halls in Kwangju and Taegu, where the memorial gatherings were planned to mourn the death of Pak Chong Chol.

NKDP Holds On-Street Memorial Rites

Legislators of the No. 1 opposition New Korea Democratic Party held scattered memorial services for the tortured student on downtown streets near Myongdong Cathedral after formal services were foiled by massive police troops.

As they advanced to Midopa Department Store to approach the Myongdong Cathedral, encouraged by some 1,000 citizens, police troops fired tear gas to disperse them.

Vehicles passing by the scene honked all at once as earlier requestd by the NKDP and other organizers of the mass rally.

When they retreated to Kwanggyo street and thousands of citizens encouraged them clapping their hands, about 1,000 combat police again fired tear gas bombs at them.

NKDP President Li Min U was taken to Ewha Womans University as he had been affected by tear gas and nearly collapsed due to breathing difficulty.

At about the same time, another group of about 20 NKDP legislators, including the party secretary general and floor leader held a separate street-side memorial ritual in front of the Lotte Hotel.

Some 500 party members and citizens, joined in the ceremony presided over by the senior vice floor leader of the NKDP.

Many demonstrators who protested against police firing tear gas bombs, were seen to be taken to buses parked nearby by plainclothesmen, according to reports from Seoul.

In Seoul, the NKDP held three separate memorial services.

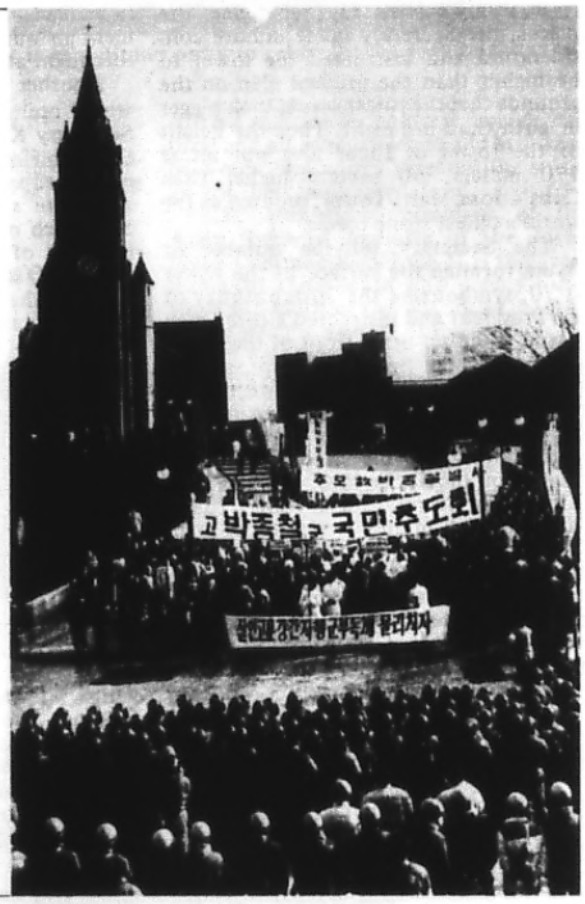
Tens of lawmakers and their wives suffered injuries during the street demonstrations and clashes with police, according to south Korea's dailies.

Dissident Groups Demonstrate

Members of dissident groups, including the Council of the Promotion of Democracy, the United Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification also held street-side memorial services in front of the Westin-Chosun Hotel at 2 p.m. on Feb. 7.

Thousands of people, who were blocked by police and were unable to make their way to the Myongdong Cathedral, joined in the brief gatherings.

Thousands of Seoul citizens stage a protest sit-in on a street leading to the Myongdong Cathedral as they are blocked by riot police to approach the memorial site. A placard reads: "Bring back Pak Chong Chol to us! " Chanting slogans is father of the late Pak Yong Jin, an SNU student who burnt himself to death in protest against the military dictatorship and the United States.



Some 1,000 Catholic priests, nuns and representatives from civil and religious groups are confronted with riot police on Feb. 7 as they tried to march out of the Myongdong Cathedral after attending a memorial mass for Pak. Foremost placard reads: "Let us overthrow the military dictatorship which inflicts hectic torture on us! " (Chosun Ilbo, Feb. 8)

More than 1,000 Pusan citizens stage on Feb. 7 sporadic demonstrations to mourn the late student tortured to death on a main street in the southern port city. Some 600 people staged an on-street sit-in after they held a brief memorial service in front of the Pusan Theatre the same day. (Hankook Ilbo, Feb. 8)

Rep. Kim Hyung Rae, also a member of the CPD, read a memorial address from NKDP President Li Min U and Hwang Myong Su , secretary general of the CPD, read addresses from Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung, co-chairmen of the CPD.

During the rally the dissident groups members chanted slogans, "Bring back Pak Chong Chol," "Let's end the military dictatorial rule," and "Stop torture."

Meanwhile, police attempted to assault the CPD office at about 2:10 p.m. to stop a loudspeaker, which had been chanting "Let's repay Pak for his death by overthrowing the dictatorial government. Let's demonstrate peacefully..."

CPD members formed a barricade at the entrance to the office to block combat policemen from entering it.

The house of Kim Dae Jung, who was put under house arrest at 7:00 p.m. on Feb. 6, was most heavily blocked by police who were moved there in four full-size police buses and three micro-buses.

The backalley leading to Kim Young Sam's house was also blocked by a big bus and a van with score of policemen standing watch on both sides of the main gate. Tens of other dissident leaders including the Rev. Ham Sok Hon and Son Kon Ho, Ko Un, were also put under house confinement.

NKDP Calls for Human Rights Campaign

NKDP president Li Min U in his address delivered at a street-side rally called for a pan-national campaign for the protection of human rights and elimination of torture.

His statement was read by NKDP legislators at rallies scattered around the streets of Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju and other provincial capital cities.

He said in the statement, "Torture is an inhumane and uncivilized means of maintaining a dictatorial government. Accordingly, the people's demand for the elimination of torture is an expression of their hope for an end to the dictatorial rule."

He charged that ruling Democratic Justice Party tried to cover up their torture incident involving Pak by suggesting the formation of an ineffective human rights body within the national assembly.

Lee went on to say that his party

(Continued on page 5, col. 1)

Three Days in Seoul

—Repressive Regime Makes Citizens Reticent about Expressing Opinions—

By Alison Wood and Steve Cornwall

We like to think of ourselves as semi-professional travellers in moments of unashamed self-satisfaction, and always feel a familiar thrill of anticipation and excitement whenever we land in a country that's new to us. Korea was no exception.

We were coming to Seoul primarily to collect work visas for jobs in Japan, but also wanted to use the limited time that money and our work schedules allowed to see and experience as much of Seoul as possible. A few days later we would be back at Kimpo Airport, all excitement and anticipation gone, with a sour taste in our mouths.

Kimpo was very much as any other international airport: busy, impersonal, an obstacle to be negotiated before the reality of Korea could be discovered. Everywhere we looked on buses, taxis and buildings, we could see posters of smiling, welcoming faces urging us to come to Seoul for the '88 Olympic Games; a wonderful experience was guaranteed. We wish we could have seen as many smiles on the faces of the people of Seoul as we did on those advertisements.

As the number 601 bus deposited us outside the Koreana Hotel and tried to rejoin the stream of traffic we set about the task of finding somewhere to stay. This was no easy task as all the major hotels catered for the rich and were way beyond our budget. It came as quite a shock to find that the "yogwan (hotel)" we eventually discovered only two blocks from the central hotel area was run by a family who slept on the floor in the lobby.

The next shock followed rapidly as we tried to walk around and find something to eat. It was 11:00 p.m. and we began to get the impression that there was still a curfew in existance in Seoul. The few people that were on the streets looked uncomfortable being there, and with the exception of a few street stalls. Seoul was closed for the night.

The next day we deposited our passports at the embassy and were told to return in two days time to collect them along with our work visas. Now we had time to try and properly enjoy Seoul.

It was while we were sitting in a coffee bar perusing through the literature given to us by the tourist authority we saw the first of several similar incidents which began to indicate to us that this was a place in which people had little reason to smile, except for those on the posters. Two uniformed, and two seemingly ununiformed men stopped a passer-by, demanded identification, badly-searched him and rifled through the documents in his briefcase, all in less than a minute. This happened on a busy street during the morning rush hour. From the reaction, or total lack of it, of the other pedestrians, we realised that this was not an isolated incident. We were proved correct on a number of other occasions during our stay, and on not a single one did we see any reason for the search.

After this first incident the presence of uniforms began to become more obvious to us. There seemed to be two types of uniforms on the streets: "overt" and "covert". The overt uniforms came in many different guises, blue, brown and green being the colors must regularly seen, but they all had one thing in common: the wearers of the uniform was always heavily armed. The covert uniform was in the shape of a beige anorak and black leather gloves. This uniform was presumably so that the men could easily blend into a crowd, as many Koreans wore similar clothes to keep out the bitter cold. When they were standing in groups of four or five (as they frequently did) they could look fairly amusing trying to look inconspicuous, but of the two branches of the militia, these were by far the more sinister being absolutely everywhere and seeing absolutely everything.

The motor-cycle police were also on the streets in force, but here the influence of the U.S.A. became obvious. Riding enormous Harley Davidson bikes, and dressed in the full American style uniforms, even down to sunglasses, they roared through the streets in formation.

Itaewon street market was where we truely began to realise that the "Republic of Korea" is little more than an American colony: English was the spoken language and dollars the currency. We had trouble buying anything with our Korean won and the only Korean people we saw were selling to the American servicemen and their families. Was this what we came to Seoul for?

In an attempt to find something positive from the city, we went to climb Seoul Tower to see the panoramic view we had been promised by the tourist brochures. Surrounded by mountains, Seoul is indeed a beautiful sight, but unfortunately as all cameras are forbidden we have no record of this. Our camera was confiscated on entering the area, and was only restored to us after some argument on leaving. This, we presumed, was because these are sensitive military installations all around the city. All we wanted was a momento of the view, but yet again the repressions that the people of Seoul live with on a daily basis were affecting us as visitors.

After several more experiences of this nature in tourist areas we began to feel more and more eager to leave the city. Even a guided tour of the old Imperial Palace, a truely beautiful structure, was spoilt for us by the insistence of the guide constantly telling us how wonderfully the Korean government cared for the palace, and now it also cared for and looked after the people of Korea. We weren't impressed, and an incident which occurred that evening made us begin to worry even more.

We were walking through a subway near our "yogwan" when the sound of shouting voices started to echo around us. Suddenly half a dozen "plain-clothes" men with walkie-talkies and drawn pistols were running past us and out of an exit. As this was also an exit we followed to find a crowd of people blocking the street and shouting. We then saw a number of the plain clothes officers violently pulling away three men who had cameras around their necks. The camera of one man was wrenched from his neck and swung against the wall as we watched. They were then pushed, kicked and marched away through the subway. We had watched open mouthed in amazement and asked quickly, "What's happening?" to a man standing next to us. "Nothing. Go Home," he replied. He was wearing a beige anorak. As we left the scene hurriedly, someone whispered to us, "Demonstration." When we turned to see who it was they had disappeared into the crowd.

Being without our passports we felt not only threatened but vulnerable. On reflection, however, it was highly unlikely that we as tourists would have had any problems with the authorities, owing to the general need in south Korea for "good press" in the run-up to the Olympics. This did not apply to the citizens of Seoul who were constantly aware of the precariousness of their liberty. Every time we tried to talk to Koreans about what was going on in their country, we were met with precisely the same fear and reticence as we experienced that evening outside the subway.

The next day we began to understand the paranoia of the Korean people. We got up early to go to Itaewon-do by the underground, taxis being beyond our means. On leaving our yogwan we immediately felt a hightening of tension in the atmosphere of the city. Every street corner, every entrance to every subway, every underground station was guarded by a troop of a dozen or more riot police in full regalia, sporting lodded M-16's. We tried to get into our nearest underground station, but were politely, but firmly told by an English speaking officer that it was closed, we should try the next station up the line. Koreans were not treated so formally. From the tone of voice of the same officer we gathered he was not as polite to his own nationals. This process was repeated at every station we tried until we decided to walk.

It is a sobering thought to realise that seemingly at a moment notice a government can summon up literally tens of thousands of fully armed riot police and effectively close down a modern city. Road blocks were present on all the major and many of the minor interchanges; road blocks that were permanently kept by the side of the roads in readiness.

On returning to downtown Seoul that evening, again on foot, the full scale of the days activities became apparent. The city centre was deserted of everything except the ever vigilant riot police. Even the countless taxis were not on the streets. Every time we passed an entrance to the still closed underground system, or walked through a subway we experienced a tightening of the throat and stinging behind the eyes. It was obvious that tear gas had been deployed earlier in the day. We had no idea as to what was, or had been, going on and were beginning to become more and more worried. Nobody was willing to talk to us, not even the propriators of the yogwan. It was only because of a routine phone call to England that we learnt that there had been student demonstrations during the day.

We can only surmise that rather than have the Korean people and the world's media witness more of the growing number of such demonstrations and see the ever increasing dissatisfaction of the people, the authorities herded the demonstrators out of sight (where better than the underground system?) and dealt with them in their own inimitable fashion.

In spite of the efforts of the government to repress all signs of dissent, we did see other small demonstrations in various parts of the city which were well organized and peaceful. It was most encouraging to see that the Korean people are still prepared to voice their opinions in public despite the repressive militarism opposing them.

This was to be our last day in south Korea. The next morning we collected our passports and returned, gratefully, "home" to Japan. It will always be a source of great disappointment to us that our memories of what is a lovely country, with friendly and genuinely helpful people will be so utterly tainted by our experiences of their total lack of freedom.

It would be very easy to compare Seoul with the Moscow of Hollywood and Frederick Forsyth. This comparison is untrue. Having visited both the USSR and Seoul we can safely say that we felt much more threatened in Seoul and more importantly, the people of south Korea that we met, unlike the citizens of Moscow and Leningrad, were reticent about expressing their opinions to say the least. Surely, this, more than anything, is a sign of a repressive regime.

* * * * *

Since our arrival back in Japan we have discovered several interesting facts about our experiences. Firstly, the 29th November was the day on which we witnessed the huge riot police presence. On this day Chon had decreed that a demonstration of a predicted 1 million people should be stopped. Some 80,000 riot police were mobilized.

The NKDP has declared that south Korea is in a state of "undeclared martial law." Having seen the evidence of this first hand we can do nothing but fully agree with this. Visitors to Seoul for the Olympic Games will no doubt be subjected to a high degree of progovernmental propaganda which will serve to hide the true nature of what is going on in Korea. To visit the games in our minds would only be a dis-service to the Korean people whose brave struggle continues in the face of unashamed oppression.

**Alison Wood and Steve Coinwall, British teachers, visited south Korea last November. They wrote about what they experienced in Seoul.*

(Continued from page 4)

would intensify its struggle to disclose the truth behind the death of Pak, who was a Seoul National University student, and other torture cases, which have occurred since Chun Doo Hwan's rise to power.

Two Kims Plan Another Rally

Kim Young Sam, permanent advisor to the NKDP, on Feb. 7 denounced the Chun junta for the frantic action taken by it to deter a peaceful memorial service for the late Pak, according to reports from Seoul.

He said that he could not but deplore along with the people the authorities' confinement of democratic figures to their homes to prevent them from attending the memorial rally.

Kim said that the NKDP would take initiatives in organizing second or third rallies as it has a nationwide network and is a responsible political party.

Meanwhile, Kim Dae Jung, who was also put under house arrest, said, "Even if the memorial rally is foiled by the authorities, events to mourn and protest the death of Pak will be held continuously in the days to come."

Memorial Services

(Continued from page 1)

fore the 1985 general elections.

The authorities said the three men were trying to use the "unfortunate and isolated incident" of the torture death of Pak Chong Chol, a university student who was killed by two police interrogators on Jan. 14.

The three opposition leaders, who jointly run the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, have charged repeatedly that Pak's case isn't isolated one. They allege that hundreds of people, especially students opposed to the government and labor activists, have been arrested and many of them tortured.

Meanwhile, according to a UPI report, as many as 140 civic, religious and opposition leaders were confined to their homes in Seoul and 17 provincial cities on the afternoon of Feb. 7.

Earlier, the south Korean authorities totally banned even a peaceful memorial service, charging that they were meant to create "social unrest and eventually to overthrow government."

Thousands of police, equipped with shields, clubs and tear gas, mobilized on the night of Feb. 6 to prevent mass memorial.

Government television said that the police took more than 2,000 people into custody on Feb. 5 as part of an effort to prevent the gathering from taking place.

The government, however, was unable to stop scores of memorial services despite the mobilization of 50,000 riot police in various cities.

Government officials claimed that it had foiled its opponents by stopping any mass rallies from taking place.

But several foreign diplomats and

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

S. Korea's Nat'l Survey Finds Popular Distrust, Discontent with Chun Junta

The pro-government Kyunghyang Daily conducted a nation-wide survey from Sep. 15 to 19, 1985. Because the results proved thoroughly unfavorable to the Chun Doo Hwan dictatorship, the survey was suppressed from publication.

"Monthly Review of Korean Affairs" published by the Council for Democracy in Korea based in Arlington, Virginia obtained a complete set of its results and published it in its October 1986 issue.

Here is a complete translation of the original:

The Survey Methods

The survey selected a random sample of 1,000 subjects from the nation's population of 23,987,830 over the age of 20. The sample was drawn to reflect accurately the demographic distribution according to sex, age, and abode in terms of regional and urban-rural locations.

With regard to the subjective class differences of the respondents, the survey drew a stratified sample, whose ratio among upper, middle, and low classes was 1:7:2 respectively. This ratio was adopted because previous national surveys on the class consciousness of the population consistently turned up this proportion. With respect to the sample's educational attainment, the ratio adopted was 2:3:4.5:2.5 respectively for elementary, junior high, high school, and college education.

50 college students, experienced in survey methodology, conducted face-to-face interviews with the subjects. The respondents numbered 1,037, and 99.3 percent of their responses were usable for analysis..... The regions covered by the survey included 11 major cities and 21 counties throughout the nation.

Are you satisfied with the present political reality?

	Very Satisfied	Generally Satisfied	Generally Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Don't Know
	1.6	21.7	44.7	20.5	11.7
Age					
20-29	0.9	15.1	48.3	25.3	10.5
30-39	1.5	18.8	46.2	23.5	10.0
40-49	2.5	29.5	41.5	15.0	11.5
50-59	1.3	29.1	42.4	15.2	11.9
Over 60	2.9	27.1	35.7	12.9	21.4
Level of Education					
Below Elementary	4.0	30.1	36.4	8.7	20.8
Junior High School	0.4	24.4	44.7	15.8	14.7
High School	2.1	22.1	48.8	17.1	9.9
College	0.0	10.6	44.0	41.7	3.7
Class Position					
Upper	0.0	12.0	56.0	28.0	4.0
Upper Middle	3.4	20.2	51.7	18.0	6.7
Middle	0.9	21.3	43.1	22.7	11.9
Low Middle	1.8	23.9	45.7	18.6	10.0
Low	2.7	18.8	41.4	18.0	19.5

Do you consider the current political situation a serious crisis?

	Definitely	Somewhat	Not a Real Crisis	Not At All	Don't Know
	29.2	45.4	15.1	1.2	8.9
Educational Level					
Below Elementary	18.5	39.3	19.1	2.9	19.7
Junior High School	28.9	45.1	12.8	0.4	12.8
High School	29.6	49.1	15.5	0.5	5.3
College	37.5	44.4	14.4	1.9	1.9

Do you support the present regime and its leadership?

	Fully	Generally	Not Generally	Not At All	Don't Know
	3.9	33.4	39.9	13.3	9.4
Age					
20-29	2.0	25.6	44.5	18.0	9.6
30-39	3.5	33.8	36.2	16.9	9.6
40-49	3.5	39.5	41.5	7.0	8.5
50-59	7.3	39.7	35.8	8.6	8.6
Over 60	8.6	41.4	32.9	4.3	12.9
Class Position					
Upper	4.0	16.0	52.0	20.0	8.0
Upper Middle	3.4	29.2	43.8	12.4	11.2
Middle	2.2	33.9	41.8	13.7	8.1
Low Middle	4.4	35.1	38.6	13.3	8.6
Low	8.6	32.0	32.8	12.7	14.8
Occupation					
Professionals	0.0	23.9	45.7	23.9	6.5
Bureaucrats	3.7	37.0	48.1	11.1	0.0
Technocrats	4.3	34.8	43.5	8.7	8.7
Clerks	3.6	30.2	43.9	17.3	5.0
Workers	2.9	26.5	45.6	14.7	10.3
Sales/Service	6.4	35.5	38.2	8.4	11.2
Agriculture	6.7	44.4	28.9	7.8	12.2
Students	0.0	7.0	46.5	45.1	1.4
Housewives	2.0	39.0	40.5	7.5	11.0
Unemployed	4.4	38.5	30.8	11.0	15.4
Region					
Seoul	3.3	30.6	41.7	16.5	7.9
Kyonggi	1.8	34.9	40.2	16.6	5.9
Kyongsang	2.3	38.5	38.8	8.1	12.3
Cholla	4.9	27.6	39.9	20.2	7.4
Choongchung	6.8	30.1	43.7	7.8	11.7
Kangwon	12.2	36.6	29.3	7.3	14.6
Urban	3.0	29.8	43.5	15.2	8.4
Rural	6.1	43.6	29.9	8.0	12.5

Which political party would you support as the next party in power?

	Democratic Justice Party	New Korea Democratic Party	Korea People's Party	Others	Don't Know
	20.1	41.4	2.9	7.7	27.8
Age					
20-29	18.9	45.3	2.9	8.4	24.1
30-39	17.7	43.8	2.3	7.7	28.5
40-49	16.5	42.5	5.0	8.0	27.5
50-59	27.8	31.8	1.3	5.3	33.8
Over 60	28.6	28.6	2.9	8.6	31.4
Educational Level					
Elementary School	33.5	31.2	4.0	5.8	25.4
Junior High School	22.9	38.7	3.4	6.8	28.2
High School	18.7	40.8	2.7	7.7	29.9
College	8.3	53.7	1.9	10.2	25.5
Occupation					
Professionals	0.0	52.2	4.3	4.3	37.0
Bureaucrats	14.8	44.4	0.0	11.1	29.6
Technocrats	10.9	45.7	2.2	8.7	32.6
Clerks	18.7	43.2	2.2	9.4	26.6
Workers	22.1	42.6	0.0	8.8	26.5
Sales/Service	20.7	41.8	2.0	6.0	29.1
Agriculture	34.4	26.7	6.7	6.7	25.6
Students	4.2	60.6	2.8	11.3	21.1
Housewives	25.5	38.5	4.0	7.5	24.5
Unemployed	22.0	33.0	3.3	7.7	34.1
Urban	15.3	45.2	2.6	7.9	28.8
Rural	33.3	30.7	3.8	7.2	25.0
Region					
Seoul	14.9	41.7	1.2	10.7	31.4
Kyonggi	20.1	43.8	4.1	8.9	22.5
Kyongsang	23.6	36.2	5.2	5.5	29.1
Cholla	22.1	46.6	1.8	4.9	24.5
Choongchung	14.6	48.5	0.0	10.7	25.2
Kangwon	26.8	29.3	2.4	4.9	36.6

Editor's Note: The Democratic Justice Party is Chun Doo Hwan's party, while the New Korea Democratic Party is the major opposition party.

Are today's politicians fulfilling their roles and responsibilities?

	Fully	Generally	Not Generally	Not At All	Don't Know
	1.7	15.1	60.0	14.5	8.6
Educational Level					
Elementary School	5.2	24.3	41.6	9.2	19.7
Junior High School	1.5	17.7	59.0	10.9	10.9
High School	1.3	13.9	65.1	13.6	6.1
College	0.0	6.9	67.1	24.5	1.4
Class Position					
Upper	0.0	0.0	80.0	12.0	8.0
Upper Middle	2.2	15.7	57.3	18.0	6.7
Middle	1.8	15.3	63.6	13.7	5.6
Low Middle	1.8	13.6	59.0	16.2	9.4
Low	1.6	21.1	48.4	10.9	18.0

(Continued on page 7)

(Continued from page 6)

S. Korea's Nat'l Survey

To what extent do you accept the government's explanations of the Kwangju event?

	Fully	Generally	Not Generally	Not At all	Don't Know
	6.1	23.9	37.3	20.7	11.9
Age					
20-29	5.8	16.0	42.2	26.7	9.0
30-39	3.8	25.0	38.1	21.2	11.9
40-49	9.0	27.0	37.5	15.0	11.5
50-59	4.6	34.4	28.5	17.2	15.2
Over 60	11.4	28.6	27.1	11.4	21.4
Region					
Seoul	5.0	20.2	37.6	26.9	10.3
Kyonggi	4.1	23.1	39.1	23.1	10.1
Kyongsang	4.5	33.7	34.0	12.9	14.9
Cholla	8.6	14.7	42.9	27.6	6.1
Choongchung	9.7	16.5	41.7	19.4	12.6
Kangwon	14.6	29.3	22.0	9.8	24.4

Editor's Note: The Kwangju event refers to the massacre of some 2,000 students and citizens of the city of Kwangju by Chun Doo Hwan and his paratroops in May 1980. At the time, the Kwangju citizens were protesting the imposition of martial law and the arrest of leading democratic opposition politicians by Chun Doo Hwan. The Chun regime insisted that it killed "only 178" students and citizens, while unofficial estimates by international as well as domestic human rights and Christian organizations estimated the number of the killed to be nearly 2,000.

Do the National Assembly and its legislators reflect the voice of the people?

	Amply	Generally	Not Generally	Not At All	Don't Know
	2.1	19.2	55.9	14.0	8.7
Age					
20-29	1.2	15.7	58.4	15.7	9.0
30-39	1.5	16.2	58.1	15.0	9.2
40-49	4.0	19.5	60.0	11.5	5.0
50-59	2.0	27.2	48.3	13.9	8.6
Over 60	4.3	30.0	40.0	10.0	15.7
Class Position					
Upper	4.0	8.0	72.0	4.0	4.0
Upper Middle	2.2	20.2	55.1	4.5	4.5
Middle	2.2	20.4	56.2	8.5	8.5
Low Middle	1.5	19.5	57.5	6.8	6.8
Low	3.1	16.4	47.7	18.8	18.8
Urban	0.9	17.5	58.8	14.9	7.9
Rural	5.7	24.2	47.3	11.4	11.4

Which is your preference, retaining the current constitution or revising it?

	Status Quo	Amendment for Direct Presidential Election	Amendment for Cabinet System	Don't Know
	13.8	63.0	6.1	16.8
Educational Level				
Elementary School	15.0	54.3	2.9	21.7
Junior High School	14.7	58.3	6.0	21.1
High School	16.3	61.6	6.4	15.2
College	7.4	78.2	8.3	5.6
Urban	11.6	66.2	6.2	15.6
Rural	19.3	54.2	6.1	20.5

Do you think our economy is confronted with serious difficulties?

	Serious Crisis	General Crisis	No Cause for Alarm	Optimistic	Don't Know
	35.5	51.0	8.3	1.8	3.4
Class Position					
Upper	56.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
Upper Middle	36.0	53.9	4.5	2.2	3.4
Middle	40.0	47.4	8.5	1.3	2.7
Low Middle	29.2	58.1	7.4	2.4	2.9
Low	32.0	46.9	13.3	2.3	5.5
Urban	37.6	51.4	6.9	1.6	2.5
Rural	29.5	49.6	12.1	2.7	6.1

Currently, how are our nation's business enterprises doing?

	Serious Depression	Some Difficulty	Not Much to Worry About	Doing Well	Don't Know
	33.3	51.7	7.6	1.0	6.6
Educational Level					
Elementary School	19.7	49.1	11.6	1.2	18.5
Junior High School	32.7	49.2	9.8	0.8	7.5
High School	34.1	53.9	7.5	1.1	3.5
College	43.5	52.8	1.9	0.9	0.9
Region					
Seoul	39.3	48.8	5.8	2.1	4.1
Kyonggi	34.9	50.3	8.3	1.2	5.3
Kyongsang	34.6	50.5	7.1	0.3	7.4
Cholla	30.1	57.1	8.0	0.0	4.9
Choongchung	22.3	56.3	11.7	1.0	8.7
Kangwon	19.5	51.2	7.3	2.4	19.5

How serious is our foreign debt problem?

	Very Serious	Somewhat Serious	Not Much to Worry About	Not Serious At All	Don't Know
	66.3	25.4	3.2	0.4	4.6
Age					
20-29	69.8	23.0	2.9	0.6	3.8
30-39	68.1	23.5	3.1	0.4	5.0
40-49	61.0	31.5	4.0	0.0	3.5
50-59	68.9	25.8	2.6	0.0	2.6
Over 60	51.4	27.1	4.3	1.4	14.3
Class Position					
Upper	72.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Upper Middle	66.3	27.0	3.4	0.0	3.4
Middle	68.8	24.0	3.1	0.0	4.0
Lower Middle	65.2	26.5	2.7	1.2	4.4
Low	59.4	26.6	5.5	0.0	7.8

Do you have faith in the economic policies announced by the government?

	Absolutely	Generally	Not Very	Not At All	Don't Know
	3.5	31.7	47.7	9.4	7.6
Age					
20-29	2.6	27.9	53.5	10.5	5.5
30-39	2.3	31.2	46.9	10.8	8.8
40-49	4.5	38.0	43.5	8.0	6.0
50-59	5.3	35.8	45.7	7.3	6.0
Over 60	5.7	28.6	34.3	8.6	21.4
Urban	2.7	29.6	49.5	10.9	7.2
Rural	5.7	37.9	42.8	4.9	8.7

What is your perception of our nation's conglomerates and big capitalists?

	Creative, Diligent & Sincere	Fond of Speculation and Gov't Favoritism	Nationalist Capitalist	Subservient to Foreign Interests	Great in Contribution to Economic Growth	Selfish, Aggrandizing and Destructive	Strong Resolve to Overcome Adversities	Lacking in Long-Range Vision
	4.5	19.4	5.3	3.3	10.4	28.6	4.1	23.7
Age								
20-29	4.9	15.1	4.9	4.4	9.6	30.5	4.9	24.7
30-39	3.1	18.8	4.6	1.5	8.8	30.4	3.8	28.8
40-49	4.0	23.0	6.0	3.0	9.5	28.0	3.5	22.0
50-59	4.0	26.5	6.0	3.3	13.9	25.2	4.6	16.6
Over 60	8.6	17.1	7.1	5.7	15.7	22.9	1.4	18.6

How do you feel about current labor disputes?

	Should be Suppressed Unconditionally	Caused by Suspicious Agitation	Radical Labor Movement Should Be Suppressed	Concerned about Student Involvement	Inevitable for the Protection of Workers' Rights and Interests	Origin in Low Wages	Management Should Improve Wages	Students are involved Out of Genuine Concern for Workers' Interests
	6.4	7.5	8.0	11.1	15.8	29.0	15.9	5.0
Occupation								
Profes.	1.1	5.4	4.4	10.9	19.6	37.0	17.4	2.2
Bureau.	9.3	5.6	7.4	16.7	24.1	26.0	9.3	1.9
Techno.	5.4	7.6	4.4	16.3	10.9	26.1	17.4	9.8
Clerks	5.1	6.9	6.1	11.5	16.6	33.8	11.5	7.2
Workers	4.4	8.1	7.4	17.7	28.7	17.7	8.8	6.6
Sales/Ser.	6.4	8.4	9.4	10.4	14.5	27.9	17.5	3.8
Agricul.	12.8	8.3	10.6	11.1	13.3	20.0	17.8	4.4
Students	0.7	1.4	4.9	5.6	23.9	40.1	11.3	10.6
Housew.	6.0	9.0	9.5	12.3	13.8	27.8	17.0	3.8
Unempl.	11.0	8.2	7.1	13.2	14.8	25.8	16.5	2.2

(To be continued)

Team Spirit 87: Scenario of Tactical Nuclear War with Pol. Fallout

The United States and south Korea Feb. 19 began the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercise, billed as the "largest combined war game in the Western world." The war game is to run through early May.

Over 200,000 American and south Korean soldiers are involved in the exercise. The number of military personnel involved in the exercises has exceeded 200,000 for four consecutive years since 1984.

In recent years, the United States has dramatically expanded the size and scope of the Team Spirit joint military exercises, aggravating the situation in Northeast Asia.

A big change took place in Team Spirit 83, the eighth since it began in 1976.

Firstly, the primary emphasis began to be placed on "offensive operations." The AirLand Battle doctrine the U.S. Army adopted as its basic operational concept in September 1982 was applied to the exercises.

Secondly, Japan began to play an active part in the exercise, making the Team Spirit exercise a virtual Washington-Seoul-Tokyo three-way military exercise. Japan's enhanced role was due to Prime Minister Nakasone's first official visit to south Korea. His visit contributed to the formation of Ron-Yasu-Chun triangular relations.

AirLand Battle Doctrine Applied to Korea

In May 1986, the U.S. Army revised "Operations", its keystone "How to Fight" manual, giving far more emphasis on the AirLand Battle doctrine. The revised "Operations" clarified concrete operations in an operational level, an intermediate level between strategic and tactical. They are intended to attain strategic goals within a theater of war.

The AirLand Battle doctrine takes a nonlinear view of battle. It enlarges the battlefield area, stressing unified air and ground operations through the theater.

The basic tenets of the AirLand Battle doctrine are "initiative", "depth", "agility" and "synchronization."

Initiative implies an offensive spirit in the conduct of all operations.

Depth refers to time, space and resources.

Agility means acting faster than the enemy to exploit his weakness and to frustrate his plans.

Synchronization combines economy of force and unity of effort so that no effort is wasted either initially or as operations develop.

To insure success, the doctrine concentrates on deep attack. The primary strike assets for deep attack are air and artillery interdiction.

In 1985 the U.S. Army and Air Force reached an agreement on the joint suppression of enemy air defenses (J-SEAD). According to the agreement, the Air Force conducts the theater-wide J-SEAD operation against specific surface-to-air defense systems while Army surface-to-surface weapons will compliment these efforts.

Deep attack takes place successfully only through the combined operations of the Air Force and the Army.

The realignment of the south Korea-based units as the U.S. 7th Air Force was based on this AirLand Battle doctrine. (7th Air Force units include squadrons at Kunsan, Osan, Suwon and Taegu ABs in south Korea. Previously, the south Korea-based units were controlled by the 5th Air Force, with its headquarters at Yokota AB, Japan.)

The Lance missile which is thought to have deployed recently in south Korea is a short-range, all-weather, highly mobile guided surface-to-surface tactical ballistic missile. The Lance (MGM-52) missile is capable of carrying both nuclear and neutron warheads.

Doctrine Calls for Use of Nuclear Weapons

The doctrine places special emphasis on nuclear and chemical weapons and on electronic warfare.

"Operations" say nuclear weapons are particularly effective in engaging follow-on formations or forces in depth because of their inherent power and because of reduced concerns about troop safety and collateral damage.

The DPRK has called the Team Spirit war game "preliminary nuclear war" while the United States has insisted that it is "defensive in nature."

However, it was disclosed in an official document that the United States has been engaged in nuclear weapons training in south Korea as using nuclear weapons requires advanced planning, training and logistic support.

"Nuclear Battlefields," an authoritative book on nuclear weapons, says that U.S. training in tactical nuclear bombing with mock weapons that duplicate the weight and shape of real nuclear bombs takes place in south Korea and 11 other foreign countries. **(The House Armed Services Committee, FY 1982 Department of Defense)**

The authors wrote, "Much of the nuclear weapons training overseas is primarily related to the deployment of forces."

The United States has beefed up its forces in south Korea recently in terms of both quality and quantity.

The number of U.S. soldiers in south Korea as of the end of September 1986 stood at 43,133 as compared with 40,791 in 1984. (Air Force Times, Jan. 5, 1987; Defense 84)

In the U.S.-south Korea Consultative Security Meeting last year, the United States agreed to the delivery of Stinger surface-to-air missiles, additional F-16s and attack helicopters.

In November last year, the U.S. Army announced that it would return medium-range battlefield support missiles or Battery B of the 33rd Field Artillery (Lance) to south Korea in the next few months.

The Lance missile is capable of carrying conventional as well as nuclear or neutron warheads.

Political Fallout

Team Spirit involving the deployment of hundreds of thousands of U.S. and south Korean troops are bound to have political implications.

In January 1986, the DPRK government called on the United States and south Korea to suspend all the military exercises while north-south dialogues continued. However, Washington and Seoul staged Team Spirit 86, ignoring Pyongyang's call. After all, the scheduled talks were not held. This year, they replied to the DPRK's call for north-south political and military talks with Team Spirit 87.

The Team Spirit military exercises are provocative and dangerous war games intended to threaten the DPRK by force of arms.

This year's Team Spirit is longer than the previous exercises. In view of the critical south Korean situation, Team Spirit 87 is aimed at threatening the south Korean people for constitutional revision.

The Team Spirit joint military exercise is not a "defensive" exercise as alleged by Washington but a large-scale exercise to conduct nuclear operations in Korea, an exercise with strong political implications.

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

together."

In connection with this, Son Song Pil, chairman of the C.C., the Red Cross Society of the DPRK, on Feb. 7 sent a letter to Hayashi Keizo, chairman of the Japan Red Cross, denouncing the Japanese authorities' act as "inhumane act against international law and usage."

The Korean Central News Agency on Feb. 7 also criticised the Tokyo authorities' scheme to use the issue for political plot. It also denounced the south Korean authorities' "shameless acts to take our people to south Korea."

Chairman Son Song Pil of the DPRK Red Cross on Feb. 9 sent a telephone message to the president of the south Korean Red Cross, and urged the south Korean authorities to apologize for the action and send back "the illegally abducted personnel of our side."

Earlier on Feb. 7, the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan made public a statement to denounce the Tokyo authorities' act.

"The Japanese authorities must be held responsible for the grave consequences arising from their outrageous act this time," the statement warned.

Later on Feb. 10, a meeting of Koreans in Japan for denouncing the Japanese and south Korean authorities' act was held in Tokyo.

On Feb. 12, Radio Pyongyang announced that those "defectors" the south Korean authorities say are not a family.

Kim Man Chol, who took his "family" with him to south Korea, is a criminal, the radio said.

According to Radio Pyongyang, Kim's "wife" in south Korea now is not his real wife, but his younger brother's wife. Kim attempted to kill his sickly wife to deepen immoral conduct with his brother's wife and failed. So he fled in a ship with the family of his fake wife before developing engine trouble, and drifted to Japan.

Radio Pyongyang accused that the south Korean authorities are going to use the criminal for anti-DPRK propaganda, denouncing their attempt to divert the people's attention from the instable south Korean situation in which anti-government sentiment is growing rapidly after the torture death of a university student.

(Continued from page 5, col. 4)

political analysts disagreed, judging the demonstrations to be the biggest public outpouring of anti-government sentiment since a political rally in Inchon last May. They also said the attempted suppression of the memorial services and heavy-handed dealing with demonstrators would also hurt the government's image abroad. More than 100 foreign journalists were in Seoul covering the day's activities.

Unlike previous opposition rallies, the events on the day were organized by church, labor students and dissident groups, as well as the opposition NKDP.

More than 22,000 people signed up to be on the memorial's organizing committee. Among them are Cardinal Stephen Kim Soo Hwan, head of the country's two million Roman Catholics, and major Protestant leaders.

Lawmakers from the NKDP passed out leaflets in Seoul shopping areas urging people to attend the gathering. Police at the scene tried to confiscate the leaflets from those who took them, according to press reports.

DPRK Holds Memorial Services

A Pyongyang memorial service for the late student Pak Chong Chol of Seoul National University was held at 2 p.m. on Feb. 7 at the Central House of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

In his memorial address Choe Su Il, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, denounced the south Korean authorities' crime in murdering the patriotic student, declaring that the entire students of the DPRK "will extend firm support and encouragement to the just struggle of the south Korean students and people and march forward shoulder to shoulder with them."

Memorial services were also held in other local cities in the DPRK on the day.

Overseas Koreans' Memorial Services

A memorial service of Koreans in Japan for Pak Chong Chol was held in Tokyo on Feb. 7.

So Man Sul, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), said in his memorial address, "Koreans in Japan will struggle more vigorously to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by changing today's grief into burning hatred, desire for reunification and confidence in victory."

Similar services took place on the same day in other major cities in Japan.

Meanwhile, Koreans in the United States have held various memorial services and demonstrations since late last month.

Rallies and demonstrations were held in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Miami and in other cities in the United States.

They denounced the repressive policies of the Chun Doo Hwan regime and the Reagan administration's support for the dictatorship.

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